HE JARMERS' JON.

TWO THOUSAND TONS OF

A Scheme of the Patent Medicine People

-Canadians Puzzled Over the Question

of Pauper Immigrants-Desperate Duel

Flour shippers throughout the West

were greatly worried when they learned

FLOUR IN THE SEA.

# SHIPS OLD AND NEW,

VESSELS OF VARIOUS COUN-TRIES AND TIMES.

How Great Navies Grew-A Grand Historical Exhibit for the Exposition—Develop-ment Through Gradual Change of Facilitles in Water Transportation.

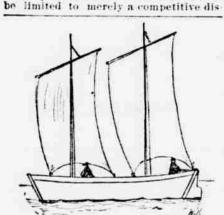
Naval Architecture. The perils incident to the navigation of lakes and streams of any considerab e magnitude a few centuries ago were sufficient to test the courage of the bo'dest and bravest; but the rea; and imaginary dangers that confronted the mariner who ventured in his frail bark upon the unknown open sea were appalling. To cross and recross the Atlant'c is now pastime-a journey as safe and swift as one covering the same distance on land. But in the time of Columbus it was altogether a different a air, and we can never sufficiently admire the moral for titude and grandeur of purpo e wintch inspired and sustained that hereic navigator (contemptuously regarded as a



a fool by the icno ant of his day and generation) who, after overcoming the intrigues of a hostlie court, by the aid of Queen Isabella, set sail at last, and, in spite of adverse winds and a mutinous Crew, completed his fir t transatlant'e voyage with results so startling and st :-

The International Exposition of 1893, to be held in Chicago (named Columbian in his honor) will be a worthy tribute to his genius and life work. One of the happie t features among single exhibits will be the exact reproduction in size, form and equipment, down to the mi-nutest detail, of the famous ves el from whose deck (o'umbus caught the first glimpse of the shores of the new world This precious souvenir, after being welcomed on its arrival from Cenoa with due honors in New York harbor, and making the passage of the la'es to thicago, will be assigned to the Department of Transportation Exhibits during the World's Exposition. The classification of this department includes vessels of every type and description, ancient and

The plans of this exhibition are not to



THE ANCIENT SHALLOP.

play of the finest specimens and models of ships, steamers, yachts, loats, etc., of the latest improved construction, but is intended to show in a realistic way the methods of water conveyance peculiar to all countries from the most en lightened to the semi-civilized and barbarous. A series of object lessons in chronological order will punctuate each p ogressive step in naval architecture from the crude attempts of boat builders to the stately steamships and ironclads of to-day.

Such an arrangement of paval seecialtie: and curiosities will not only gratify the sight seer, b t possess a historical and elucational enggestivene s that will invest them with far more than ordinary interest. A similar judicious plan will be adopted in the grouping of art cles belong ng to the other two distinctive classifications of this departnent comprising railways, their operation and equipment, and vehicles on common roads.

The continent of North America, from the date of its first settlement by white men, will a one furnish material for an ample and varied collection of naval curios. The aborigines did not lack the



COLUMBUS, SANTA MARIE.

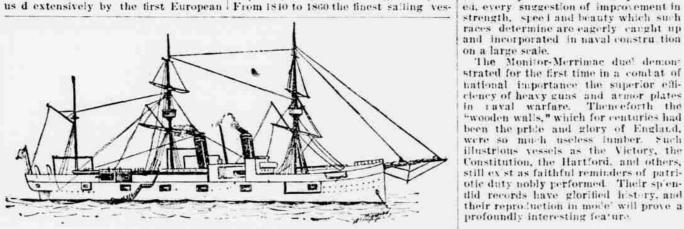
facilities to ascend rivers or paddle over lakes on their hunting and fishing excursions. The dugout, laboriously hewn with shells or burned out of a solid log; the birch-bark ca oe, and the coracle, the latter consisting of wicker frame work covered with skins, were their chief means of water transpo tation, and at first, for lack of anything better, the whites were not slow to adopt Indian methods. Some of their canoes were by no means insignificant affairs. The Iroquis made them from twelve to forty feet long, with a capacity for carrying



twel e to forty men. The Chippewas creased. The Albany, 1812, was 172 feet that vesse's of the Eurgess model could n ed the rind of one birch tree, shaping long, 621, feet Leam, and registered 5:8 o t'oot any craft of its class that could branches of which they are soon safe it to a graceful model and sewing it with tons. The Massachusetts, traversing by de igned. But to the utter ama e- and sound. -St. Nicholas.

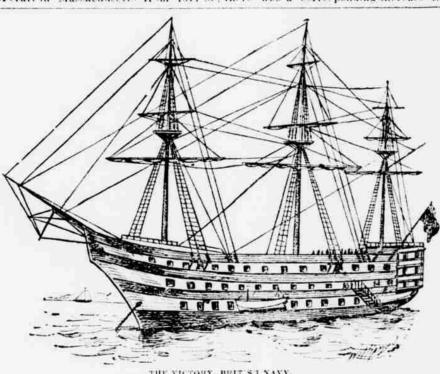
tamarack roots. When Columbus landed Long Is and S und. was 232 feet long, ment of yachtsmen and ship-builders. FOSTER'S FIGURES LIE. at the West Indies on his fourth voyage | 29 feet beam, and of 676 tons.

at the West Indies on his fourth voyage 29 feet beam, and of 676 tons. one Horreshoff steps to the front with he was visited by an Indian trader in a Meanwhile the vessels plying between the Gloriana, a s rikingly unique and came eight feet wide, formed out of a Atlantic and foreign jorts had also bold departure from all presedents in single tree and propelled by twenty five greatly increased in numbers and effi-lines, build and rigging, at present conrowers. The cances of many Western clency. An American merchantman of ceded to be the fastest yacht affoat. The tribes were frames of osier or flexible 1,133 tons in 1841 was said to be the international regard as held in this and poles covered with buffa'o skins sewed lar est in the world. In 1850 vessels of foreign waters have been fluitful in together with the sinews of the deer.
On the Atlantic coast cances were | 2,000 tons were not uncommon. The good results. Aside from the gratification afforded by a contest honorably conduct-



TRE U. S CRUISER (DICTO) the loop and the pink. But the largest. Australia and Lacific coast, points ve sels of the sixteenth and seventeenth lored in one bark of fifty and another plication of the serew by Eriesson.

1714 designates them as "sloops pinks, 'se's were built for ocean service, making cettl r. for collecting oy ter and clam . | temarkab y wift voyages between Eng-In time the shadon came into use, then lish and Atlantic searorts, and China, burden. The waters of Maine were ex- changes being due to the successful apof twenty six tons. John Smith rene-trated the rivers and bays of territory 1851 as many as fifteen companies sixty-

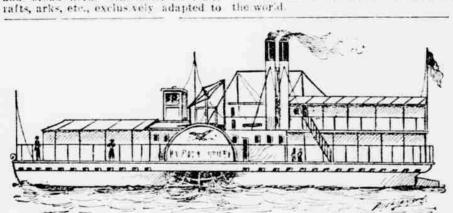


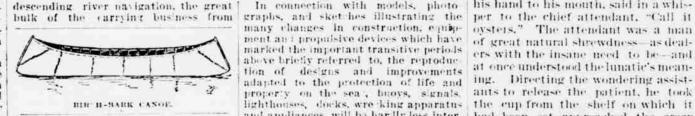
building in the colonies had attained a considerable magnitude their vessels of all classes in 1769 aggregating o er 10,-

non tons.

The canor ultimately gave place to the batteau, or broad-bottom skiff on the interior waters of the United States These boats were pointed at the bow, bread aft as a nidships, and fat on the Coor, with upright sides They are s III in service on the Arcosto k (Me ) River Then followed the era of flat boats and "broad horns" (the latter for coal.) ever all other vessels of their class in







headwaters to New Creans being effected in this way. For ascending streams, keel boats were provided. Arks and rafts played a conspicuous and important part in the transportation of heavy material, live stock, etc., the farmers of Central and Western New York, before the construction of the Eric Canal, sending their produce to markets in arks down the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. Keel boats covered in with cabins for passengers were called "barges " Some of these were from 70 to 100 feet long and ro to 100 tons capacity. Steambouts for crossing lerries of eight-horse power) were in use from 1818 to 1824.

Farly canal projects made slow head way. The completion of the Eric Canal, however, in 1825, and its success, both finan iaily and as a great artery of commerce, stimulated the construction of similar enterprises elsewhere, especially in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I ut the first successful application of steam as a motor by Robert Fulton in 1807, who made an initial trip in the Clermont up the Hudson, a distance of 110 miles in twe ty-four hours, practically revolutionized existing methods of transportation and travel. The first steamboat on

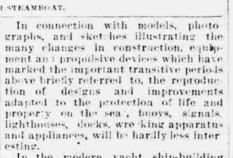


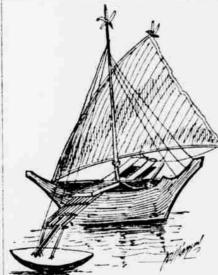
Western waters, the Fnterprise, made its trial trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and was subsequently (in 1814) wrecked near Natchez We confidently

expect to see models of some of the original stern wheelers of which these

vessels were the type at the coming ex-

The record of steamboat construction from 1820 to 1841 showed an increase that more than doubled all previous efforts, the tonnage of steamers in 1838 being about equally divided between d law prosente engines The former were almost excl. sively used in the Mississippi Valley, while on the Atlant'c coast the latter has been generally adhered to. The speed, size and strength of the Hudson River and Long Island steamers has been materially in-





has attained its highest perfection as a fine art, and maintains a leading place utmost by competitive tests in which the victor is crowned with benors and substantial rewards. When in 1851 the America captured the internat onal cup ! was signally distribed by subsequent races, notably that between the Genesta and Puritan for the same prize.



and incorporated in naval construction on a large scale. The Monitor-Merrimae due! demonstrated for the first time in a combat of national importance the superior efficiency of heavy guas and armor plates in raval warfare. Thenceforth the wooden walls," which for centuries had been the pride and glory of England, were so much useless lumber. Such illustrious vessels as the Victory, the still ex st as faithful reminders of patriotic duty nobly performed. Their sp'endid records have glorified history, and their reproduction in mode' will prove a

strength, speed and beauty which such

races determine are eagerly caught up

### Expert Counterfeiting.

profoundly interesting feature.

Perhans the most surprising enriosities in the treasury scrap-book are proofs of certain plates which appear It was a period especially active and to have had their surfaces scratched centuries were comparatively of small eventful in matters bearing on all classes, and battered to the utmost possible dimensions, ver/ few being over 100 tons of navigation interests, most important extent. The plates were those of the famous 7.30 bonds, executed by Chas. H. Smith and printed by Chas. Brockway, which were the occasion of a nowknown as Virginia and Maryland in three steamers, 111,496 tons were run- great lawsuit against the Governa long boat of twenty ton; and two ning lines between New York and Long ment. Such works of art were they vesse's of forty and 1-0 tons. A record don and Liverpool. In the United States | that no question of their genuineof craft in Massachusetts from 1674 to , there was a corresponding increase in mess was raised until Jay Cooke & Co. forwarded \$84,000 worth of them to the treasury here for redemption, Although Mr. Casilear declared them counterfeits, it was claimed that they must have been printed from the original plates made by the treasury. and on the strength of that assumption suit was brought by Jay Cooke & Co. against the Government. The cause was lost by the plaintiffs, how-

Smith was undoubtedly the most remarkable forger that ever lived. For twenty years, while leading a life of the atmost apparent respectability, he produced counterfeit after counterfeft of the most marvelous character, both of notes and bonds, from \$50 to \$1,000. Probably not less than \$1,000,000 of imitation money of his manufacture found its way to to circulation. It was only through the discovery of his association with the notorious plate printer, Brockway, himself a marvelous expert in his line that Smith was arrested in 1881 at No. 42 Herkimer street, Brooklyn. Thus was broken up one of the most dangerous combinations lough in 1865 the following is quoted kete'es brigantines barkes and shi; s." si e and sp'en or of river and lake have ever existed. Smith and Brock-of which sloops were the most numer steamboats, the Hudson River boats at way did all they could to give evidence against one another, each for the sake of securing his own immunity from punishment, after the manner of counterfeiters, who invariably, when they are caught, turn traitors their comrades. - Washington

## What's in a Name?

The physician in charge of an insane asylum in Ohio prescribed a large dose of castor oil for one of the inmates, a man of great strength and wild, unmanageable temper. The attendant who had been commissioned to administer the pauseous dose foresaw that he was likely to find the task more or less difficult, and therefore took with him several assistants. On reaching the lunatic's cell, the attendant put on a matter-of-fact air. and, cup in hand, stepped inside the door. The madman divined his purpose instantly, and rushed furiously upon him. The assistants were too quick for him, however, and, after a severe struggle, threw him down and attempted to pinion his arms. The man fought like a tiger, but found himself overmatched. Suddenly he became perfectly quiet, and, putting his hand to his mouth, said in a whisoysters." The attendant was a man of great natural shrewdness-as dealers with the insane need to be-and at once understood the lunatie's meaning. Directing the wondering assistants to release the patient, he took the cup from the shelf on which it and appliances, will be hardly less inter | had been set, approached the crazy man, and said in a tene of ceremoni-In the modern yacht ship-building ous politeness; "Good-morning, Mr. Smith: will you try this dish of very fine oysters?" The lunatic smiled pleasantly, returned the bow with one still lower, and answered: "Thank you very much: you are very kind." So saying, he took the cup and drained it with every appearance of the deepest satisfaction. "Ah," said he, as he finished the dose and smacked his lips, "those are, indeed, fine—the finest oysters I have ever tasted." He had saved his self-respect and had taught his keepers an excellent lesson in their own line.

Driver Auts. There are certain ants that show wonderful intelligence, and the pay soldiers but were also paid out for pendent. "driver ants" not only build boats supplies, were legal tender for the but launch them, too; only these boats are formed of their own bodies. They are called "drivers" because of their ferocity. Nothing can stand before the attacks of these little creatures. Large pythons have been killed by them in a single night. in naval architecture. To other vessels while chickens, lizards, and other it is what the thoroughbred is to the or- animals in Western Africa flee from dinary roadster. Human genius and them in terror. To protect themconstructive skill all stimulated to their selves from the heat, they erect arches under which numerous armies of them pass in safety Sometimes the arch is made of grass and earth from the royal yact squadron, of En- gummed together by some secretion, gland, it was thought that fast sa ling and again it is formed by the bodies had rea hed its limit. But this belief of the larger ants, which hold themselves together by their strong nippers, while the workers pass under them. At certain times of the year. freshets overflow the country inhabited by the "drivers," and it is then that these ants go to sea. The rain comes suddenly, and the walls of their houses are broken in by the flood, but instead of coming to the 1859. surface in scattered hundreds, and being swept off to destruction, out of the ruins rises a black ball that rides | 18/3... safely on the water and drifts away. 1873.... 738.291.749
At the first warning of Arman Ar At the first warning of danger, the 1875.... little creatures run together, and form a solid ball of ants, the weaker in the center; often this ball is larger than a common base-ball; and in this way they float about until they

lodge against some tree, upon the

CAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. It Is Being Franked Over the Country to Make Voters Believe the Currency

Has Not Been Contracted Facts in is being franked to voters all over the mostly transacted, and but little actual not come to any other conclusion." them believe that the statements of the people's party men in regard to curcirculation as \$1,500,067,555. What are a promise when we offer to remeem rency contraction are untrue. Like are the facts? In his report for June the principal in legal tenders (greencontrary to the author's intention, and, \$1,666,094,420. He counted as curfrom the discussion and investigation rency \$76,437,504 in bullion, which is refuses to take the same kind of money ing to the steamer's manifest, it seemed Constitution, the Hartford, and others, it is provoking is strengthening the not money at all and does not circu- he paid for the bonds. great cause of financial freedom late. He counted over \$60,000,000 "He is a repudiator and extortioner sented on the fourteen pages of fine'y wherever there are people sufficiently which during the year was sent abroad. to demand money more valuable than posted to present the facts. The cirposted to present the facts. The cir- He also counted as circulating SW7,- he gave.

each year since 18	600	
1860	435,401,252	\$10.5
1861	448,400,767	132.8
1862	224.697.744	10.5
1863	505,394,838	17.8
1864	669,641,475	19.6
1865	714 702,005	2025
1466	673.455.214	18.7
1567	061,500,069	18.3
1868	6-0,103,661	18.5
1869	664, 452, 891	17.6
1870	675,212,794	17.5
1871	715,559,005	18/1
1872	734,389,549	1 - 1
1873	751 881, 809	18.9
1854	776,080 6 11	18.1
1875	754,101,947	17.1
1876	727.007.288	16.1
1877	700.014,883	13.5
1878	729,132,634	15.5
1579	818,631,793	18.5
18-0	973.382.228	36.4
1881	1.111.238.119	21.7
1882	1.174.290.419	4941
1883	1.230,305,696	4344
1884	1.243.925,369	1014 4
1885	1,293,568,615	270
1881	1,252,500,525	21.
1887	1,317,539,143	000
1888	1.372.170.874	100.5
1889	1,550,461 679	200.7
1890	1,420,251,270	1918
1891	1,500 0 17,555	233
T.		

Former secretaries of the treasury of the United States have not exhibited such shameless mendacity as is shown in the above table. To go over the reports of the fermer secretaries for each year and quote therefrom is a task beyond the limits of these columns and a few quotations are, indeed, sufficient to show the absolute falsehood to which Secretary Foster has resorted. and condemn his circular, or any state ment he may make, as unworthy of any confidence on the part of honest men. Secretary Foster gives the total circulation in 1865 as \$714,702,995. From a report of Secretary McCul-

October 31, 1865, was substant lower	normal will be a temper
United States notes and frac-	
tional currency	\$131,219,038
Notes of national banks	205,000,000
Treasury 5 per cent. notes	32,536,60
Notes of state banks	6 -, 600,000
Compound interest notes	173,012,140
Seven-thirty notes	\$30,0.0.00

It will be noticed that the above table only includes the paper circulation and we were obliged to have in which can by any possibility be used \$1,300,000,000. There ought in fairness, to be deducted from this \$150.000,000, error in estimate of gold in the country, which would active circulation a large amount of coin money to pay kaport duties and interest on government bonds. But leaving that out there is the slight difference between Secretary Fos.cr in the country, which would and Secretary McCallough of only reduce the money outside the Speaking of contraction he once said \$1,045,065,083. One of these men is treasury to \$1,150,00,000. From this in a public speech: "It means the fall certainly entitled to be called the monumental liar of the 19th century. He does not stop at a billion. Secretary Foster gives the total cir-

culation for 1866 as \$673,488,244. A transaction of business of all the peo- modern times," Yet a few months later reference to the following treasury ple, or a trifle over \$8.00 per capita. he went plump over and lead the forces statistics for June, 1856, will show that Foster's lying grows on him a materially weakened by conceding the legislation from that time to this. He few million from year to year: Demand notes .... Temporary loan. Certificates of indeletedness .... Postal currency .... 30 trea-ury notes, 1861-1865...

But Secretary Foster says that many of the treasury notes, and especially 7-30s, were not used as money and did not circulate. He says that less than \$10,000,000 were paid out to soldiers in the field. Secretary McCullough in the above table classed them as money and from the report of Secretary Fes senden for 1864 the following is quoted:

National bank notes

"More fully to accomplish his pur oose, the secretary resolved to avail himself of a wish expressed by many officers and soldiers, and offered them seven-thirty notes of small denominations. He was gratified to find that these notes were readily taken in large amount in payment, our gallant soldiers in many instances not only receiving them with alacrity but expressing their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the government. The wholesale amount of notes thus disposed of exceeded twenty millions of dollars."

These notes were not only used to principal represented by their face and immediately became a part of the currency of the country. The following letter to Gen. Spinner, addressed to a committee, shows what they were used for and is also an illustration of the fact that the truth is generally told in a few words:

MOHAWK, Aug. 17, 1876. Sixs:-Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received. In answer I have to say that the seven-thirty notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as money. Very respectfully yours. F. E. SPINNER.

Secretary Foster will hardly succeed

in branding such men as Fessenden.

McCullough and Spinner as falsifiers. In 1878 the Chicago Inter-Ocean compiled from the treasury reports the following table, which may be compared with Foster's mendacious statements: Year. Currency. Population. Per Cap. 1865....\$1,651,282,373 34,819,581 \$47.42 35.537,148 37,016,949 35 779.80 740,639,178 29 750 073 734,244,774 736,340,912

49.245.110

1875... \$78.176.151 44.896.705 1876... 7. **5** 358 832 46.284.344 875... 778.176.15) 44.896.705 17 33 Gouldin. Who can tell which they belonged loved power or money most. It is enough to know he has lost the respect of his fellow 1877. money circulation. Our present bank- they succumbed to evil in the moment ing system has been built up since the of trial. Tweed died in prison. Burr's war. The efforts of the banks were to get hold of the real money and compet. Chilean Balanceda has committed suit. Super to hope again. The list hat poor man, that breaks his conscience of the banks were to hope again. The list hat poor man, that breaks his conscience of the list had been built up since the lost trial. Tweed died in prison. Burrs

"And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer.

Never to hope again. The list had been built up since the lost trial. Tweed died in prison. Burrs

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Never to hope again. The lost trial like Lucifer.

Never to hope again. The lost trial like Lucifer the people to resort to them for a means of cide. What fate is before John Sherdown.

down down down.

These efforts have been man it is not possible to say. We will down.

Liberty Bell.

furnish to the people to do business earlier speeches so our readers may with over \$4,000,000,000 of what is know that he knew what he was doing HIS "STATEMENT" A REPUBLI- termed credit currency. In 1390, 8 055 when he entered into the service of the banks reporting furnished \$3,653,000,- enemies of labor, of man and of 000 of this credit currency at a cost to his country. the business interests of the country of | In 1867 he said in a speech, "I say probably more than a total of \$100,000.- that equity and justice are amply satis-200, to say nothing of the danger and field if we redeem these bonds at the great losses which occurred by reason end of five years in the same kind of The treasury department has recent- of business failures resulting from this money, of the same intrinsic value, it ly issued a circular purporting to give stretching of credits. That is the me- bore at the time they were issued. the amount of money in circulation | dium of exchange by which the com- | Gentlemen may reason about this mateach year since 1860. The document mercial affairs of this country are ter over and over again and they can-

BOTH OLD PARTIES WANT TO RIDE THE FARMER.

this bill, and that leaves a maximum has written in a similar case,

is to be substracted the \$600,000,000 of all agricultural productions.

is available for delivery or use in the folly without an example in evil in

the doubt as to the amount of lost and many of our readers would wish to

destroyed notes, and that as to the make the lines of working men and

gold supply. It I were deciding this women harder by forcing their scant

case upon what I consider the best wages lower? How many would put

evidence I would be bound to say that "losses" on business? How many

I believed the money in actual circula- would like to be known as legislating

tion did not much if at all exceed "bankruptcy and disaster" on their

Secretary Foster is no common liar. Yet John Sherman charges himself

In the face of the printed utterances of | with these sins, for he preclaimed them |

his predecessors in office, and those of as the results of the policy which he

numerous party associates, he flashes afterward advocated and imposed on

his falsehoods to the light. In full the country. He had been a child of

knowledge of the general and wide in- light and he became an apostle of the

formation on the subject he gives the "evil" he had advanced. And he

lie to history that has never before dragged his party with him. Senator

been challenged or doubted. He mis- Conklin said of the political parties:

states the records of his own office, "They have been going down, down,

which are open to public inspection. down until the lower depths have

The courage he displays entitles him been almost reached." It has been

Monuments have been erected to per- loose from all moral obligations, just

petuate the memory of heroic soldiers as Aaron Burr did, just as Wm. M.

whose business was wholesale murder. Tweed did, setting an example for

No soldier ever exhibited greater cour- weaker men and uniting them to cor-

age than did Secretary Foster when he rupt men everywhere, and using the

gave his circular to the inspection of party sentiment and projudices of the

an intelligent public. Memory of the times to his purposes, dragged them

act and the heroshould be perjectuated to the lower depths of degradation. It

in enduring marble when he "lays him is John Sherman and his followers who

down to rest," Harku (Ia.) Inde- have destroyed the republican party.

How can this man truly be described? bill before congress under the false

We do not wish to include in epithets pretense of innocently regulating the

his public acts have interest for us. Garfield and others are on record say-

We propose in a few moderate words ing they were ignorant of its pro-

to point out some of the facts which visions. Their disclaimers are equal

condemn him for all time as one who to a charge of deception against John

deliberately chose to serve political Sherman. He has not only wronged

evil rather than good. He may not the people, violated his convictions and

have been alone in this. Those men obligations, but he has deceived his

who since the close of the war have at associates he surprised them by de-

different times been convicted by pub- ceit-and proved himself unworthy of

fell. Whether it was the love of money, dence. There is no adequate punish-

million without being in business or are against him and the contempt of

connected with others in business, or the world. He dare not face John

whether it was the ho, e of office, the love Seitz, the people's candidate for gov-

lie opinion, may share wi h him in sin, their confidence.

JOHN SHERMAN

Covernment that Ever Lived.

nor assail his private life. It is only

but of them all it must be said he is

who reach high places of trust and be-

tray them, he was in the beginning of

his career so far as we may judge at

least, fairly honorable, honest and

patriotic. It must be said of him he

was unable to resist the temptation to

which his position expessed him. He

of which it is said he made several

John Sherman's connection with the

demonetization of silver makes so

shameful a record that has been ventil-

ated so much that it need not be more

than mentioned here. He brought the

affairs of the mint, and Grant, Blaine,

Judas hung himself. It was a sign

shunned by the commonest soldier he

had led in war and to marry a prosti-

tute. By his own words John Sher-

man is a repudiator, an extortioner.

By his record a deserter and a traitor

to the right. By the imputations of

foremost men he is a violator of conti-

ment for him. The cries of the poor

citizens. A greater fall is before him.

fellow citizens?

so far successful that they are able to give a few extracts from some of his BIG BATCH OF PASTE.

country for the purpose of making money is really used. Secretary Fos- In 1868 he wrote a letter saying.

all false things it is having an effect he gave the amount outstanding as backs) is erroneous. I think the bond-

cular contains the following table, 144,689 which is reserved in the United | In less than two years later, along in which purports to give, on the author- States treasury, and more than \$500. the beginning of 1869, he went plump ity of the secretary of the treasury, the 000,000 which is reserved in banks and over to the other side, and advocated amount and per capita circulation for upon which slender reserve the \$4,000,- this very measure which he had thus 090,000 credit currency is furnished by denounced, and by which it has been the banks to do business with. He estimated that the bondholders made also counted \$250,000,000 which, in from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. both paper and coin money, has been Had John Sherman remained loyal to lost or destroyed. That is the lowest his earlier expressed convictions that competent estimate of the lost and de- wrong on the American people would stroyed currency. Now, if nothing be never have been done. Would we not said about public funds and private be justified in using the word "extorhoards, there remains in circulation tioner" to him when he used it against among the people, not \$1.500.067,555, those whom he afterward joined and as Secretary Foster says, but only whose chief he became? Extortioner \$440,800,000, or about \$7 per capita, is no light word. To extort is to take There is high authority for these fig-by force, illegally, wrongfully; to close to \$100,000. It is believed to be ures. From a speech made by republishing by torcire. It means oppression fully covered by insurance, but it is poslican Senator Plumb, in congress, and rapacity. The words repudiator June, 1890, the following is quoted: | and extertioner" however do not fully "Let us see, therefore, how much describe him, because he added the money is available for actual use among crime of a moral desertion from his

that the steamer Conemaugh had gone to the bottom of Petrolt River, the reult of a collision with the steamer New York, of the Union Line. What are a promise when we offer to remeem Line, stated that the Conemaugh had on board about 1,000 tons of flour from Chicago, 900 tons from Milwaukee, and as if about every shipper was repre boat, the Star and Crescent Mills were the most important. They had 1,550 sacks and twenty-five barrels. The balance of the cargo was shipped from the following points: Alton, 300 barrels: La Crosse, 150 barrels; Hannibal, 250 sacks; St. Louis, 885 sacks, 150 barrels; Winona, 200 sacks; Peorla, 1,470 sacks; Burlington, 455 sacks: Minneapolis, 1,825 sacks: Quincy, 4, 100 sacks. All the flour in sacks was for export, the sacks weighing 140 and so jounds. In addition to this there were 800 pigs of lead, 400 sacks of bran, 622 sacks of oilcake. Milwaukee's part of the cargo was even more varied than that shipped from Chicago. Mr. Evans estimated the value of the cargo at

## SOMETHING LIKE A TRUST.

sible that some ameng so many shippers

might have overlooked the item of in-

suring their flour. This is Captain

Vaughn's first season as master of the

New York. He is considered a careful

Wholesale Druggists Devise Means to Keep Up Prices on Patent Medicines.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association at its meeting at Louisville. Ky., adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to pass a law "to protect the public from unscrupulous imitations and counterfeits of foods and medical preparations sold under trade mark."

The regulation is preceded by the statement under a decision by Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, that the present law to punish counterfeits of trade marks is inoperative and valueless.

The "substitute evil" was further discussed during the day, and resolutions adopted to provide against it. The resolutions recommend that proprietary medicines be sold under eight conditions. These are in substance that owners of proprietary medicines sell only to druggists, whole sale dealers in proprietary medicines, and established agen-cies; wholesale dealers and agencies not to supply dealers on the cut-of cept at full retail prices; retail dealers agree to sell all contract or rebate acticles, and further agree not to substitute another article for any article requested if such article is on the contract or rebate plan, nor deliver the people. From the total of \$1,560, own side. It is a moral treason of such goods to any dealer on the cut of list excepting at full retail prices. 000,000, arrived at as above, must be which he is guilty. His cath of office deducted an average of \$260,000,000 kept up to 1860 and then repudiating Names of all druggists who do not comply with these conditions will be placed which the treasury always keeps on all his previous utterances and record hand, and about which something has on this subject, does not seem kept. on the cut-off list. No manufacturer of who'esa'e druggist shall supply cut-off heretofore been said in the debate on These sins are his. Our greatest poet dealers except at full retail prices. All manufacturers and dealers shall refuse to sell to commission nerchants, brokers. or other agents on the contract plan except for export. Manufacturers and wholesalers agree not to sell, except at full prices, to any retailer who will not agree to sell at full retail prices. Al dealers who violate the agreement wil placed on the cut-off list. kept as reserve, as before computed. To attempt it by a surprise upon our leaving a balance of \$550,000,000 which people would be an act of

# CAN'T KEEP OUT PAUPERS.

anada Unable to Stop the Stream of Destitute Immigrants. It will be remembered that the Cana But the force of my argument is not of "evil" and secured its triumph in dian Minister of Agriculture took the first steps toward prohibiting the immi gration of pauber Russian-Jews by regold coin to be as estimated by the said in that speech contraction would questing the signature of the Governor treasury department, which would bring "loss, danger, fall of wages, sus-General to a proclamation carrying into leave in actual circulation \$700,000,000. pension of enterprise, bankruptey and effect that clause of the immigration act In order to make up this amount all lisaster," yet he was the chief instruwhich prohibits the landing of destitute doubt must be resolved in favor of the ment for securing contraction, by mmigrants. treasury and against the people, both which he has stood ever since. How

The Minister of Justice, however, saw possible danger ahead, and requested learned what decision the United States courts had rendered with regard to a case then before them as to the defini tion of the pauper immigrant. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, it is understood, held that to establish the fact of an immigrant being a pauper it would first be necessary for him to beg, and to do that he would have to land.

The matter still remains in abeyance as regards the landing of pauper Jews in Canada, and it is doubtful whether, in view of the recent decision of the United States Courts, any further action will be taken under the present statute In well-informed legal circles it is contended that further legislation of the Dominion Parliament will be necessary before any prohibitory steps will be at tempted to prevent these Russian refu to be termed a hero in mendacity. John Sherman, principally, breaking gees landing in Canada.

Resisted the Printers' Demands The United Typothetæ of America, in session at Cincinnati, approved the action of the Pittsborg Typothete in resisting the recent demands made by the Typographical Union of that city and pledge I them hearty support in every practical form. This action possibly involves a spread of the trouble now existing in Pittsburg and other cities.

The Typothete of America selected Toronto as the place for the next meet ing to be held in August, 1892. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. O. Shepherd, Toronto: Secretary, Everett Waddy, Richmond, Va.; Treasurer, Char'es Buss, Cincinnati; Executive Committee, Amo: Fettibone, Chicago: Theodore L. DeVinne, New York; C. S. Moorehouse, New Haven; W. H. Woodward, St. Louis; William H. Bates. Memphis: A. M. Geeseman, Minneapolis N. S. Fish, Indianapolis,

Stole Two Mail Pouches At Little Rock, Ark., two mail pouch-

es containing a number of registered packages and several hundred letters were stolen from a mail car of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad. The theft was so cleverly perpetrated that it was not discovered until several hours later. the "chiefest sinner." Like most men of repentance. Aaron Burr lived to be Detectives started on a search, and one of them discovered George Woods, a well-known crook, in the suburbs, leis urely opening letters. He was placed under arrest. It is believed he had an

accomplice. Fought O'er a Mountain Maid.

Tom Greene and Joe Gordon, wellknown and wealthy youths of Hancock County, Tenn., met at a speaking. They had been bitter enemies for months, account of both paying suit to a fair mountain maid. A cold salutation of power which seduced him may be doubtful. Who can tell whether Aaron people do not turn out to hear him. The people do not turn out to hear him. Who can tell whether Aaron people do not turn out to hear him. merged into a hot discussion, which led highly connected, and all Hancock is agitated enough to take positive sides

> Two Marble Companies to Be United. Rutland's two great marble concerns the Vermont Marble Company and the Sheldon Marble Company, are to be